

THE TREATY TRAITORS

Arc to Blame for the Blood Lost at Manila on Saturday and Sunday.

ENCOURAGED, THE FILIPINOS ATTACK AMERICANS,

But are Gallantly Repulsed--The United States Troops then Charge the Insurgents and Carry Everything Before Them, and now Occupy the Enemy's Entrenchments--Our Loss 20 Killed and 125 Wounded--General Otis has the Situation Well in Hand--The Insolent Aguinaldo Inspired to his Desperate Deed by the Opposition to the Ratification of the Peace Treaty. Details of the Battle Reflect new Glory on American Heroism. Dewey's Hand in the Affair--London Advances say Thousands of Filipinos Slain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.--12:15 a. m.--The following dispatch from General Otis has been made public: MANILA, Feb. 5. Adjutant General: On the 5th of February the Insurgents in large force opened attack on our outer lines, at 8:45 o'clock last evening; renewed attack several times during the night; at 4 o'clock this morning entire lines engaged; all attacks repulsed; at daybreak advanced against Insurgents, and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works; Insurgent loss in dead and wounded is large; our own casualties thus far estimated at one hundred and seventy-five, very few fatal. Troops enthusiastic, and acting fearlessly. Navy did splendid execution on tanks of enemy; city held in check, and absolute quiet prevails; Insurgents have secured many good Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and a quick firing gun, with ammunition, during the last night. (Signed) OTIS.

MANILA, Feb. 5.--8:15 p. m.--The Filipinos attacked the American line from Calocan to Santa Mesa, at 8:45 o'clock yesterday evening. There were heavy battles on both sides, and the artillery was used. The United States soldiers, Charleston and the gunboat Concord bombarded the enemy. The Americans, after magnificent charges, captured several of the enemy's positions. The Americans lost twenty killed and had 125 wounded. The Filipinos lost heavily. (Signed) OTIS.

Story of the Battle.

MANILA, Feb. 5.--8:15 p. m.--The long-expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible. The clash came at 8:40 o'clock yesterday evening, when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa, but returned when challenged. They repeated the experiment, without drawing the sentries' fire. But the third time Corporal Greely challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another. Almost immediately afterwards the Filipinos line from Calocan to Santa Mesa commenced a fusillade, which was ineffective. The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outfits replied vigorously, and held that ground until reinforcements arrived. The Filipinos in the meantime, concentrated at three points, Calocan, Calabang and Santa Mesa. At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balib-Balik, and by advancing their skirmishers at Pao and Pandacan. The Americans replied with a terrific fire, owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect. The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour.

Navy Lends a Hand.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabona, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calocan, and kept it up vigorously. At 2:30 o'clock there was another fusillade along the entire line, and the United States seagoing double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire from the enemy from off Malata. With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge, and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Pao and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer, and a very strong position at the water works. The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calocan. There was intermittent firing at various points all day long. The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable. The American losses are estimated at twenty men killed and 125 wounded. The Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire, and let many men dead on the field. Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate American officers.

LONDON, Feb. 6.--The Morning Post publishes an account of the fighting at Manila, in which it says: "Last night's (Sunday's) and to-day's (Sunday) engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed and wounded amounting to thousands. The American forces could hardly have been better disposed. It is known that the attack was fully repulsed, and that every precaution had been made to meet the contingency,

Firing slackened at noon Sunday, the enemy being apparently demoralized. The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack tonight. Aguinaldo's private secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila. Perfect quiet now reigns in the city. More than a hundred wounded Filipinos, taken from the trenches, are being cared for in the American hospitals."

NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

The Intelligence of the Battle Provoked by the Insurgents Came Like a Shock to the Administration--The Position of the United States Government Explained. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.--Admiral Dewey to-day cabled the navy department that hostilities had begun between the American army and naval forces in and about Manila and the Philippine Insurgents.

The Insurgents, he said, had been the aggressors and had been repulsed. The message was as follows: To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington. INSURGENTS HERE INAUGURATED GENERAL ENGAGEMENT YESTERDAY, WHICH WAS CONTINUED TO-DAY, THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY IS GENERALLY SUCCESSFUL. INSURGENTS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK AND OUR LINE ADVANCED. NO CASUALTIES TO NAVY. (Signed) DEWEY.

The news came like a shock, for the administration, though apprised that an ugly situation prevailed in the Philippines, had clung steadily to a hope that by tact and patience actual fighting might be averted, and even those public men who felt that hostilities would follow should the treaty be ratified and the United States attempt to occupy the islands believed that Aguinaldo would not force the fighting when the treaty of peace was in its most critical stages. Some senatorial opponents of ratification, but the general opinion in Washington to-night is that the news from Manila insures the ratification of the treaty to-morrow afternoon.

Dewey's Fortune.

It seems to be Dewey's fortune always to be able to report favorable news, and like all of his messages that have gone before this cablegram told of the success of the American forces in the action. It was with great regret, however, that the administration learned that the Insurgents had forced the issue. It had hoped all along that they could be brought to see the advantages of placing their trust in the American people and relying upon the President to deal justly with them. The administration argued that with the Philippine commission fairly on the sea and route for Manila, bringing with them messages from the President and with the peace treaty still unacted on it was not to be credited that they would refuse to wait to learn the purposes of the American government, but would precipitate the long impending conflict. And this was true the officials here and the officers in Manila had not been blind to the threat contained in the situation there and every preparation has been made for just what occurred last night. It is now acknowledged that fear of an outbreak in Luzon was the explanation for the much commented on failure of General Miller to force a landing at Holo on the Island of Plan. Also that the landing of all troops at Manila were was located the centre of danger. Part of Miller's force, therefore, was returned to Manila and the general was left with one regiment of regulars and a battalion of artillery, just sufficient to take advantage of any defection in his front, but not enough to force his way ashore and hold his own. Then rather as a formal authorization, for he did not need the instruction, Dewey was told to co-operate fully with General Otis in any measure the latter might take. It is believed that the unknown to the Insurgents, that some of the American warships were quietly moved into positions where they perfectly commanded the insurgent trenches and defenses and could shell them with effect in case of an outbreak. This movement was effected more than ten days ago, and the administration has not felt serious apprehensions of General Otis' ability at least to hold his own. The American position might have been greatly strengthened. It is said, by a judicious extension of the lines in certain directions and also by taking summary measures to prevent the operations of the Insurgents in taking up positions and organizing forces. President McKinley took the view that perhaps under a strict construction of the terms of the protocol, which still holds good in the absence of the ratification of the treaty, he occupied authority to extend the field of occupation of the Americans. The fact that the Insurgents themselves have been the first to break the truce probably releases the United States government from further obligation in this respect, so that General Otis was unquestionably warranted in the opinion of the administration officials, in extending his lines as Dewey reports he has done.

Anomalous Situation.

The situation is regarded here as rather anomalous from a diplomatic standpoint. Legally the Filipinos are still Spanish subjects. Therefore, it

hostile operations continue outside of the limits of Manila as laid down in the protocol, it will amount to a resumption of the war with Spain, at least technically. Officials noted one little flaw in Dewey's dispatch, in that he spoke of the American army and navy as "generally successful," conveying just the least intimation that at some points the results were not as satisfactory as at others. It is inferred here that this might mean the development of weakness at some of the more exposed points on the American lines which might be easily explained by the fact that the attack was made at night, perhaps in places where the Insurgents could creep close up in the shelter of the tropical jungle that grows nearly into the town of Manila. Every confidence, however, is felt that General Otis is master of the situation. This confidence is based not only on this morning's cablegram, but from repeated assurances to that effect conveyed by General Otis to Washington from time to time during the past few months. The forces under his command as shown by the records of the adjutant general's office December 10, the date of the last report, were 21,649 troops and of these there were not later for duty 19,516 men. This command is composed of the following organizations:

Company A, United States Engineer Battalion; Companies C, E, G, I, K, and L, Fourth United States Cavalry; troop of Nevada Cavalry; Companies G, H, K, and L, of the Third, and D and G, of the Sixth United States Artillery; Companies A and D, of the California, and A and B, of the Utah Artillery, and the First Wyoming Battery; the Third and Fourth United States Infantry; the Fourteenth and Headquarters and Companies B, D, F, H, I, K, L, and M, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry; the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third United States Infantry; the First California, the First Colorado, the First Idaho, the Fifty-first Iowa, the Twentieth Kansas, the Thirteenth Minnesota, the First Montana, the First Nebraska, the First North Dakota, the Second Oregon, the Tenth Pennsylvania, the First South Dakota, the First Tennessee, the First Washington and the First Wyoming regiments of volunteer infantry.

A portion of this force, the Eighteenth Infantry and a battery of artillery are at Holo, where General Miller was sent a month or more ago. Approximate numbers of the men are as follows: General Otis in four separate expeditions, though none are expected to reach Manila for three weeks or a month. They are as follows:

The Fourth and four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, 1,728 men, under General Lawton, which sailed from Gibraltar last Friday; the Twentieth Infantry, comprising thirty-seven officers and 1,268 men, under General Wheeler, which left San Francisco January 27, the 22nd Infantry, commanded by Colonel Egbert, which left San Francisco early in the present month and 2,000 men and officers of Third and Seventeenth United States regiments of Infantry, which left New York Friday on the Sherman.

There is a big transport, the Sheridan, now making ready in New York to carry the Twelfth Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, 1,820 men in all, and she will start no later than the 14th instant. That is all that can be supplied to General Otis in the way of reinforcements, according to General Corbin, if the soldiers are to be of service in this campaign. More, of course, will follow as rapidly as they can be gotten ready. If General Otis needs them in any future operations he may plan but, as already stated, it is believed that such a crisis will have passed before they are to be transported to the great distance from the United States to Manila.

Cream of the Army.

These troops, with those now in Cuba, represent the cream of the American army, according to General Corbin. It is true, that only about 5,000 of General Otis' soldiers are regulars, but his volunteer soldiers have been under thorough discipline and training for months, some as much as eight months. And many troops, when they were engaged in the capture of Manila, and are practically as good as the regulars.

No one here knows the real strength of the Insurgents opposed to General Otis. The accounts of their numbers are conflicting and none of them comes from reliable sources. Still the best belief of the authorities at the war department is that they will number about 30,000 men, but they are not comparable to the American forces in personnel, discipline, or quality of arms. It is known that they have some Mausers, some Remingtons and a variety of other fire-arms, and it is suspected they have been quite plentifully supplied with ammunition from outside sources. Taken as a whole, this armament is decidedly inferior to that of the American troops. Then, what experienced officers in many cases are the colonels of regiments being not more than twenty-one years of age, and their lack of knowledge of tactics they are at a great disadvantage. Their strong point is their knowledge of the country and a certain fanatical bravery in onslaught that would be formidable to a volunteer force not well trained to stand fire. Like the Cubans they rely much on a sword-like weapon, responding to the machete, a weapon of little value against long range rifles. Altogether, the war department officials have not the slightest doubt of General Otis' ability to hold his position indefinitely and the only cause for apprehension is the fear that by taking to the interior of the country, practically impassable for American troops in the approaching rainy season, a prolonged Indian fighting style of campaign may follow.

Besides his soldiers General Otis has at his back in Manila Bay commanding the city a veritable rock of Gibraltar in Dewey's fleet. With the vessels he now has and those about to join him, Dewey will have twenty-one ships of various types. Of full fledged warships he now has nine as follows: The flagship Olympia, the Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Concord, Monadnock, Monterey, Petrel and the Buffalo. He also has three armed supply ships which are just as effective as a warship in attacking troops outside of fortifications and in maintaining blockade. They are the Culgoza, the Nanshan and the Seaford. The vessels on the way to John Dewey are the gunboat Helena, now at Colon, the Castine, Gibraltar, the Princeton, due at Port Said Tuesday; the Bennington, the Brutus and the Yorktown, probably at Guam on their way to Manila, the battleship Oregon and the water boat Iris at Honolulu. The Solace is about to start any moment from Norfolk for Manila. This leaves out of account the army transports under Otis' command, which could be made of great service.

The fleet cannot operate against troops in the interior, but undoubtedly Dewey immediately will draw a light cordon of blockading vessels around the Island of Luzon and make a special effort absolutely to cut off the Insurgents from the supplies and ammunition which they must have to carry on the war.

As to Aguinaldo.

One of the first steps of the administration upon hearing of the outbreak at

Manila was to give attention to the presence in Washington of Agoncillo, the accredited representative here of the Philippine Insurgents. They would not say whether or not any steps had been taken looking to his expulsion from the United States or to his arrest, but his status, it can be stated, has already been the subject of careful study. The officials have been loath to disturb him, first, because they did not care to martyrize him unnecessarily, and secondly, because they did not care to expose themselves to the criticism that they were interfering improperly with the supply of information and arguments respecting the Philippine question, while the treaty was pending before the senate. It is possible, however, that their patience is now exhausted, believing as they do that he has in some fashion been connected with this outbreak and that may be aroused to the point of action, it was said at the state department plainly, that Agoncillo was either a traitor or a spy. If the Philippines are regarded as American territory then he is the representative and active agent of an insurrection against the United States and as such a traitor. If the Philippines are still in nominal Spanish possession, then, as a state of war still technically exists, he can be regarded only as a spy. At the very least his presence is highly obnoxious and there is to be ample authority for his expulsion by presidential order.

Diplomats took a lively interest in the news, realizing that the government of the United States will call upon them very early to see to it that no aid of any sort is rendered to the Filipinos and that no filibustering expeditions shall leave their soil with munitions of war or supplies for the Insurgents. Special precautions will be asked to be taken at Singapore and Hong Kong, principal points of the Eastern trade, to prevent the dispatch of vessels carrying secret cargoes in aid of the Insurgents. It is believed that the interests of other nations in a peaceful state of things in the east will cause them to exercise special vigilance in this respect, a matter of much importance, in view of the great number and extent of the Philippine Islands. Without the receipt of arms or ammunition from the outside, the Insurgents will be badly handicapped. The United States, by refusing to recognize Agoncillo in any way, is in a strong position diplomatically and no doubt is expressed, as to all European nations maintaining a most correct attitude and refusing in any manner to acknowledge that Aguinaldo and his followers have any status warranting their recognition in any manner.

IN THEIR HANDS.

Expressions of Senators as to the Effect of Aguinaldo's Assumption in "Making War" on the United States. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.--Senators interviewed on the battle between the Philippine Insurgents and the American troops to-night spoke as follows:

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, a member of the committee on foreign relations, said:

"On the proposition presented, I am in favor of standing by Dewey and Otis as against Aguinaldo. Our status in the Philippines in that under the protocol we are in possession of the city, bay and harbor of Manila. We are acting under a truce with Spain. Those people who have attacked the United States forces, in the eye of international law, still subjects of Spain and would be until the treaty is ratified. They have violated the truce and are our public enemies and should be treated as such. It was known a week ago, Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo in Washington, was ready to pack up and go away, giving up everything about the action of those who have opposed the treaty and the assurances he has received from some one resulted in his remaining and the encouragement which the Philippines have received from the United States has no doubt led to the attack upon the American forces."

Senator Foraker, of Maryland, who is an executive and organizer of the opposition to the treaty in the senate, said the conflict at Manila would have no effect upon the treaty.

Senator Pettigrew said that in his opinion the fighting would not delay a vote on the treaty. The opponents of the treaty he said, had counted thirty-three votes as opposed to ratification, but had lost one of these, and he could not see how the latest news would cause any other changes.

Senator Elkins, who has been very active in favor of the treaty expressed the opinion to-night that enough votes would be found to ratify it. This morning, he said, he did not see where they were to come from, but he has had information since, indicating that one or two wavering senators would find in the conflict with the Insurgents an excuse to vote for the treaty. Senator Elkins said that the position of Aguinaldo was perhaps logical with the treaty unratified, as Spain had gotten out and the United States did not take possession, so Aguinaldo said: "I am here and will take possession."

The senator added that the only thing to do was to ratify the treaty so as to definitely fix the status of the Philippines which had occurred at Manila.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, who is one of the opponents of the treaty, said: "The news from Manila will not have any effect on the treaty." Senator Teller who has from the first been a staunch supporter of the treaty said: "Our army is in Manila by right of conquest and under the laws of war. We were justified in maintaining our position there against all who may attack us. I have been uneasy in regard to the situation ever since I saw that Aguinaldo had been authorized by his so-called Congress to declare war upon the United States. I think it most unfortunate that the peace treaty was not ratified the first week after it came to the senate."

THE PEACE TREATY.

The Vote on the Measure is set for 3 O'clock this Afternoon--Friends of the Treaty Confident of Enough Votes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.--Whatever may be the result of the vote which is to be taken in the senate to-morrow on the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain, the subject of the relations of this country to the Philippines undoubtedly will be uppermost in the senate during the week. The hostile demonstration of the Filipino forces under Aguinaldo renders this event inevitable. The occurrence has had the effect of intensifying the feeling in the senate which had grown out of the controversy over the treaty and which was at almost fever heat. On this account it will be very difficult for the senate to take up other subjects. For the present all interests centers in the outcome of the vote on the treaty. This vote will mark the close of one of the most memorable contests that ever occurred in the senate, and there is profound and widespread interest in the outcome. The vote is set for 3 o'clock and the balloting will begin promptly at that hour.

FORECAST OF WEEK

In Legislature--Important Matters Affecting Taxpayers.

THE REASSESSMENT MATTERS

Exciting Much Discussion--Provisions of the Pending Bill--Bowman's Income Tax Bill and the Surety Measure--An act to Require Candidates to File their Campaign Expense Accounts--Punishment if They Fail--The Depository School Book--Bill Unconstitutional.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 5.--The present session of the legislature is over half completed. To-morrow begins the fourth week. If even a small proportion of the business now pending is to be disposed of, there will have to be some determined hustling. Of all the measures before the house, only four bills have been passed and three of them have been of purely local interest. The senate has done somewhat better, having disposed of nine or ten bills, several of them of considerable importance, and in addition has devoted considerable attention to the report of the constitutional commission.

The actual business of the session is apt to be further delayed this week by the consideration of the two contests. Tuesday the Brohard-Dent case will come up in the house and on the same day, in accordance with the agreement entered into between the leaders of the two bodies two weeks ago, the Kidd-Morris matter will come up in the senate.

The house is going to seat Dent. Of this there seems no doubt. This statement is made on the authority of one of the Democratic leaders, who is responsible for the additional information that the majority will have its action entirely on the report of the sub-committee which went to Grafton and recounted the ballots. This report shows a majority in favor of Dent of 34, and more than one Democratic leader has expressed himself as being confident that the majority will be in the house since the committee returned.

The Re-assessment Bill.

As to legislation, the chief matter on the calendar of the house is Mr. Mansfield's re-assessment bill, which is probably the most important measure thus far introduced into that branch of the legislature. The bill passed to its second reading yesterday and will come up on its third reading and passage to-morrow. It provides for the re-assessment of all real estate in the state, the rate to be made by a special commissioner for each assessment district. In every county. The commissioners are to be appointed by the auditor on the recommendation of the county court. The bill will likely go through, but at first it did not have such smooth sailing. It had a rival in Mr. Bennett's bill on the same subject, which differed from it in several vital particulars. In the first place, Mr. Bennett's bill provided that taxation on the new assessment should go into effect this year, which Mr. Mansfield contended, was an impossibility. In the second place, the Bennett bill provided that a re-assessment could be had in any district at any time on the application of a hundred citizens of that district. And, in the third place, it made no provision for equalizing boards to decide as to the rate between adjoining districts, and gave the board of public works no authority to equalize as to the rate between adjoining counties. Mr. Bennett's bill has been practically abandoned.

The measure is different in a very essential particular from the last assessment act, as regards the appointment of the assessment commissioners. Under the last act these appointments were made by the board of public works.

Tax and Surety Bills.

Young Mr. Bowman's income tax proposition seems to be meeting with some favor; and so confident is he that it will meet with consideration that he has expressed his intention of embodying it in a bill, which he will probably introduce the coming week.

A similar measure to Mr. Bowman's is Mr. Mansfield's double re-assessment bill. This is a rather queer measure. In order that all forms of wealth may be reached, it provides, among other things, that the assessor shall stamp all notes and other securities, and that if they are not so stamped they shall be held invalid if they come into the courts. The opponents of the measure argue that it is based on a fallacy. For example, if a man sells a drove of cattle and receives a note for them he must be assessed for the note, though he may already have paid taxes on the cattle, thus being compelled to pay twice for a given amount of wealth. Thus the bill derives its title of double re-assessment.

Attorney T. M. Garvin, of Wheeling, has been here for several days in the interest of a bill, which was introduced in the house at his request. The bill is a measure to put home surety companies on the same basis as foreign surety companies. At present home companies are required to take out a special charter to do business. This works a hardship upon them to the advantage of foreign companies.

Election Bribery.

Senator Cornwell's bill for an election bribery law is exciting considerable interest. It requires all candidates for United States senator, congressman, or any of the various state offices to file, within sixty days after election, with the secretary of state a sworn itemized statement of all his campaign expenses. Similarly, all candidates for state senator, circuit judge, house of delegates, and a few other semi-state offices, and all candidates for county and municipal office to file such statements with the county clerk of their county. The penalty for failure to file the statement within the specified time is, in the first set of cases, a fine of from \$500 to \$2,000 or from one to twelve months in jail; in the second set of cases, a fine of from \$100 to \$500 or from ten to thirty days in jail; and in the third, a fine of from \$50 to \$300. The penalty for a false statement is, like for any other perjury, confinement in the penitentiary. One of the most important measures proposed yesterday was a bill, introduced in both the house and senate, providing for the establishment of hospitals for the treatment of persons engaged in occupations injurious to life, limb or health. There are to be three hospitals--one in the Flat Top region, in either Mercer or McDowell county; one in the New River region, in either Kanawha or Fayette counties; and one in the

Fairmont region. Each hospital is to be controlled by a board of four persons, to be appointed by the governor.

Depository School Law.

Attorney General Rucker has, in answer to a request from Mr. Bowman, chairman of the house committee on education, handed down a very important opinion affecting the depository school law. He holds that the passage of any measure abolishing the present act would be unconstitutional, because it would abrogate contracts into which the state has entered.

There seems to be a very general demand for the repeal of the depository law, because of the hardships it works upon school patrons. The committee on education therefore took under consideration the advisability of repealing the law. The question of constitutionality being raised, Mr. Bowman referred it to the attorney general, with the above result.

Under these circumstances the committee has done the next best thing--reported a bill enabling dealers generally, as well as depositories, to handle school books.

The Democrats have been trying to make capital out of the course taken by Senator Whitaker when the Kidd-Morris matter came up the latter part of the week. Senator Whitaker voted against accepting the report of the committee, but he did not do so because he thought the Democrats were right. He explained his vote. He said he thought the report of the committee was not satisfactory, because it made no recommendation for the temporary seating of either Morris or Kidd, so as to give the people of the Fourth district the representation they are entitled to. Senator Whitaker did not say that he was opposed to a recount of the ballots. The Democrats are evincing considerable feeling over this controversy. They have made all kinds of charges and have even gone so far as to declare that the ballots have been fixed. They insinuate that they expect the committee to make a partisan report. Their intentions are not hard to discover. If the committee reports favorably to Kidd, there the matter will end; if the committee reports favorable to Morris, the report will be fought bitterly.

KIDD-MORRIS CONTEST.

The Sub-Committee on the Recount Will Report To-day--It is Probable Kidd Will Be Seated. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 5.--The sub-committee of the senate committee on privileges and elections, consisting of Messrs. Smith and White, which went to Parkersburg to recount the ballots cast in Wood county for Morris and Kidd, will report to the committee to-day.

The sub-committee returned last night, after having conducted a thorough recount of about 500 ballots which had been rejected by the commissioners. This recount showed a clear gain for Morris of 70 votes, which reduced Kidd's majority in Wood county from 141 to 71. The decision of the committee now hinges entirely on the depositions made of the vote cast in a certain precinct in Wirt county, which, if thrown out, will give Morris a majority in the district. There is evidence before the committee that the vote is illegal, but whether it is conclusive enough to justify throwing it out the members of the committee themselves do not know.

Chairman McNeill stated to-night that the committee would meet to-morrow afternoon and probably arrive at a decision. The report will be so formulated that its adoption or rejection by the senate will determine the matter. Senator Smith stated to-night that unless the evidence that the vote of the Wirt county precinct in question is entirely conclusive he will not vote to throw it out.

The indications are that Kidd will be seated. The Democratic leaders have renewed their threats to hold up appropriations unless he is.

Burglar Gets a Bullet.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Feb. 5.--Last night about 10 o'clock Jubal Early Young entered the residence of Mrs. Taylor Morrison, on George street, by climbing in a window. Mrs. Morrison, who was upstairs at the time, came down and seeing a man opened fire upon him with a revolver. One of the balls entering his right leg. His wound is not regarded as serious. On several occasions within the past few months he has been out of his mind.

So Soon!

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 3.--Mrs. Beg Meadows, a bride of one month, residing at Black Diamond, about twenty miles above this city, attempted suicide this evening, by taking arsenic. After considerable difficulty, she was gotten out of danger. She was despondent, claiming that her husband had deserted her.

Athens Normal School.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 5.--Superintendent of Schools J. R. Trotter and R. S. Carr, secretary of the board of regents of the state normal schools, acting as a sub-committee of the board, have conditionally accepted the new normal school building at Athens.

Death of Col. Sexton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.--Col. James A. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the war investigating commission, died at 3:40 o'clock this morning. Garfield hospital, from complications resulting primarily from an attack of the grip.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.--Capt. W. C. Johnson, senior vice commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., the head of the firm of Johnson Bros. Hardware Company, in this city, under the constitution becomes the acting commander-in-chief at once upon the death of his superior and continues as the acting commander-in-chief until the vacancy is filled.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia--Partly cloudy with north winds. For Maryland--Clearing in the early morning, Monday; fair; light to fresh northwest winds. For Ohio--Generally fair; light to fresh north winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday observed by C. Schuepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 31 3 p. m. 38 9 a. m. 33 7 p. m. 40 12 m. 37 Weather--Cloudy. SUNDAY. 7 a. m. 28 3 p. m. 32 9 a. m. 28 7 p. m. 30 Weather--Snow.